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EXAMINER

TRAN, CON P

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2644

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

145

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/530,970

Applicant(s)

KUSAKA ET AL.

Examiner

Con P. Tran

Art Unit

2644

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4. 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. **Claims 1, 2, 3** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Salm et al. U.S. Patent 5,991,396.

Regarding **claim 1**, Salm et al. teaches a telephone (see Fig. 1, 3, 4, and respective portions of the specification), comprising:

a storage unit (55) for storing names to be called and corresponding telephone numbers (see col. 9, lines 25-28);

an operating unit (30), including a plurality of numeric keys (32) that are each assigned different characters, for receiving key operations made by a user (see col. 8, lines 3-9);

a searching means (32) for searching the storage unit (55), when a numeric key (32) on the operating unit (see col. 2, lines 10-14 and col. 8, lines 3-9) is pressed for at least a predetermined time (see col. 3, lines 32-38), for names that include a character assigned to the pressed numeric key (see col. 3, lines 39-43); and

a display means (31) for displaying a search result (see col. 8, lines 3-5).

Regarding **claim 2**, Salm et al. further teaches the telephone (see Fig. 1, 3, 4, and respective portions of the specification) of Claim 1, wherein:

the searching means holds the search result in the form of a list of names found in the search (see col. 4, lines 24-30);

the display (31) means updates a display with at least one name from the name list that is not currently displayed, when the operating unit receives a display updating operation (see col. 2, lines 10-14 and col. 8, lines 3-9).

Regarding **claim 3**, Salm et al. further teaches the telephone (see Fig. 1, 3, 4, and respective portions of the specification) of Claim 2 wherein:

the operating unit (30) has a display update key (arrow keys 33, 34) for updating the display of the search result (see col. 2, lines 10-14 and col. 8, lines 3-9);  
and

the display updating operation is a press of the display update key (see col. 2, lines 10-14 and col. 8, lines 3-9).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 2-6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salm et al. U.S. Patent 5,991,396 in view of Cushman et al. U.S. Patent 6,125,287.

Regarding **claim 2**, Salm et al. teaches the telephone (see Fig. 1, 3, 4, and respective portions of the specification) of Claim 1, wherein:

the searching means (32) holds the search result in the form of a list of names found in the search (see col. 4, lines 24-30). However, Salm et al. does not explicitly disclose:

the display means (31) updates a display with at least one name from the name list that is not currently displayed, when the operating unit receives a display updating operation.

In the same field of endeavor, Cushman et al. teaches a display means (see Fig. 1, 2g-2j, and respective portions of the specification) updates a display with at least

Art Unit: 2644

one name from the name list that is not currently displayed, when the operating unit receives a display updating operation (see col. 4, lines 53-64) in order to allow the user to quickly and easily learn what information is stored in a memory of a phone by allowing the user to review a list of names assigned respectively to the stored records (see col. 1, lines 48-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. reference display means that updates a display with at least one name from the name list that is not currently displayed, when the operating unit receives a display updating operation, as taught by Cushman (see col. 4, lines 53-64), since such combination would have allowed the user to quickly and easily learn what information is stored in a memory of a phone by allowing the user to review a list of names assigned respectively to the stored records as suggested by Cushman et al. in column 1, lines 48-51.

Regarding **claim 3**, Cushman et al. further teaches the telephone (see Fig. 1, 2c, 2d, 2g-2j, and respective portions of the specification) of Claim 2, wherein:

the operating unit has a display update key (up arrow, down arrow) for updating the display of the search result (see col. 3, lines 27-33 and see col. 4, lines 53-64); and

the display updating operation is a press of the display update key (see col. 3, lines 27-33 and col. 3, lines 47-48).

Regarding **claim 4**, Salm et al. and Cushman et al. further teaches telephone of Claim 3, wherein:

the storage unit further stores group classifications corresponding to the names (directory, see Cushman, col. 5, lines 33-38);

each group classification is assigned to one of the numeric keys (i.e., 2. Aurora Company; see Cushman, col. 5, lines 33-38); and

when the operating unit receives a second key press of the same key for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43), the searching means finds names having a group classification assigned to the pressed numeric key (see Salm, col. 2, lines 57-64).

Regarding **claim 5**, Salm et al. and Cushman et al. further teaches telephone of Claim 2, wherein:

the operating unit has up and down keys (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33);

the display updating operation is a press of one of the up and down keys for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43); and

the display means updates (see Cushman, col. 4, lines 53-64) the display by:

(1) displaying names from the name list that follow the currently displayed names (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33), when the down key is pressed for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43); and

Art Unit: 2644

(2) displaying names from the name list that precede the currently displayed names (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33), when the up key is pressed for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43).

Regarding **claim 6**, Salm et al. and Cushman et al. further teaches telephone of Claim 2, wherein: the display updating operation is a second press of a numeric key (see Cushman, col. 4, lines 53-64) for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43).

5. **Claims 7-9, 11-12, 14-16, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salm et al. U.S. Patent 5,991,396 in view of Cushman et al. U.S. Patent 6,125,287, and further in view of Lee et al. U.S. Patent 4,475,013.

Regarding **claim 7**, Salm et al. in view Cushman et al. teaches the telephone of Claim 1. Cushman et al. further teaches (see Fig. 1, 2a-2d, 2g-2j, and respective portions of the specification), wherein the display means:

displays a predetermined number of names from the names found by the searching means, one of the displayed names being in a selection state (SEARCH; see col. 4, lines 54-64); and

when a selection changing operation is received by the operating unit, places another name that is currently being displayed into the selection state (SELECT; see col. 3, lines 40-55).



However, Salm et al. in view Cushman et al. does not explicitly disclose the name in the selection state being displayed differently to other names.

In the same field of endeavor, Lee et al. teaches the name in the selection state being displayed differently to other names (highlights; see Fig. 1 and respective portions of the specification, col. 9, lines 4-8) in order to achieve great attention (see col. 4, line 45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. in view Cushman et al. reference display means in which the name in the selection state being displayed differently to other names, as taught by Lee et al. (see col. 9, lines 4-8), since such combination would have achieved great attention as suggested by Lee et al. in column 4, line 45.

Regarding **claim 8**, Cushman et al. further teaches the telephone (see Fig. 1, 2c, 2d, 2g-2j, and respective portions of the specification) the telephone of Claim 7, wherein:

the operating unit has a select key for moving the selection state (arrow keys; see col. 3, lines 9-15); and

the selection changing operation is a press of the select key (OPT icon; see col. 3, lines 9-15).

Regarding **claim 9**, Salm et al. in view Cushman et al. teaches the telephone of Claim 8, wherein:

the storage unit further stores group classifications corresponding to the names (directory, see Cushman, col. 5, lines 33-38);

each group classification is assigned to one of the numeric keys (i.e., 2. Aurora Company; see Cushman, col. 5, lines 33-38); and

when the operating unit receives a second key press of the same key for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43), the searching means finds names having a group classification assigned to the pressed numeric key (see Salm, col. 2, lines 57-64).

Regarding **claim 11**, Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. further teaches telephone of Claim 7, wherein: the selection changing operation is a second press of the same numeric key that was previously pressed (see Cushman, col. 4, lines 53-64) for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43).

Regarding **claim 12**, Salm et al. , further teaches the telephone of Claim 7, comprising:

a calling means (41) for reading from the storage unit (55), when a call operation is received from the operating means (30), a telephone number corresponding to a name on the display unit (31) currently in the selection state, and calling the telephone number (see col. 4, lines 24-30).

Regarding **claim 14**, Salm et al. teaches a telephone (see Fig. 1, 3, 4, and respective portions of the specification), comprising:

a storage unit (55) for storing names to be called and corresponding telephone numbers (see col. 9, lines 25-28);

an operating unit (30), including a plurality of numeric keys (32) that are each assigned different characters, for receiving key operations made by a user (see col. 8, lines 3-9);

a searching means (32) for searching the storage unit (55), when a numeric key (32) on the operating unit (see col. 2, lines 10-14 and col. 8, lines 3-9) is pressed for at least a predetermined time (see col. 3, lines 32-38), for names that include a character assigned to the pressed numeric key (see col. 3, lines 39-43); and

a display means (31) for displaying a search result (see col. 8, lines 3-5)  
wherein:

the searching means (32) holds the search result in the form of a list of names found in the search (see col. 4, lines 24-30); and

the display means (31):

updates a display with names from the name list that are not currently displayed, when the operating unit receives a display updating operation (see col. 2, lines 10-14 and col. 8, lines 3-9).

However, Salm et al. does not explicitly disclose a telephone wherein:

Art Unit: 2644

displays a predetermined number of names from the names found by the searching means, one of the displayed names being in a selection state; and

when a selection changing operation is received by the operating unit, places another name that is currently being displayed into the selection state.

In the same field of endeavor, Cushman et al. teaches a telephone (see Fig. 1, 2g-2j, and respective portions of the specification) wherein:

displays a predetermined number of names from the names found by the searching means, one of the displayed names being in a selection state (SEARCH; see col. 4, lines 54-64); and

when a selection changing operation is received by the operating unit, places another name that is currently being displayed into the selection state (SELECT; see col. 3, lines 40-55);

in order to allow the user to quickly and easily learn what information is stored in a memory of a phone by allowing the user to review a list of names assigned respectively to the stored records (see col. 1, lines 48-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. reference the display means:

displays a predetermined number of names from the names found by the searching means, one of the displayed names being in a selection state; and

when a selection changing operation is received by the operating unit, places another name that is currently being displayed into the selection state, as taught

by Cushman (see col. 4, lines 53-64), since such combination would have allowed the user to quickly and easily learn what information is stored in a memory of a phone by allowing the user to review a list of names assigned respectively to the stored records as suggested by Cushman et al. in column 1, lines 48-51.

However, Salm et al. and Cushman et al. in combination does not explicitly disclose the name in the selection state being displayed differently to other names.

In the same field of endeavor, Lee et al. teaches the name in the selection state being displayed differently to other names (highlights; see Fig. 1 and respective portions of the specification, col. 9, lines 4-8) in order to achieve great attention (see col. 4, line 45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. in view Cushman et al. reference display means in which the name in the selection state being displayed differently to other names, as taught by Lee et al. (see col. 9, lines 4-8), since such combination would have achieved great attention as suggested by Lee et al. in column 4, line 45.

Regarding **claim 15**, Cushman et al. further teaches the telephone (see Fig. 1, 2c, 2d, 2g-2j, and respective portions of the specification) the telephone of Claim 14, wherein:

the operating unit has a display update key for updating the display of the search result ) (see col. 3, lines 27-33 and see col. 4, lines 53-64), and a select key for

placing a name from the search result into the selection state (SEARCH; see col. 4, lines 54-64);

the display updating operation is a press of the display update key (see col. 4, lines 53-64); and

the selection changing operation is a press of the select key (see col. 3, lines 40-55).

Regarding **claim 16**, Salm et al. and Cushman et al. further teaches telephone of Claim 14, wherein:

the storage unit further stores group classifications corresponding to the names (directory, see Cushman, col. 5, lines 33-38);

each group classification is assigned to one of the numeric keys (i.e., 2. Aurora Company; see Cushman, col. 5, lines 33-38); and

when the operating unit receives a second key press of the same key for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43), the searching means finds names having a group classification assigned to the pressed numeric key (see Salm, col. 2, lines 57-64).

Regarding **claim 20**, Salm et al. , further teaches the telephone of Claim 14, comprising:

a calling means (41) for reading from the storage unit (55), when a call operation is received from the operating means (30), a telephone number

Art Unit: 2644

corresponding to a name on the display unit (31) currently in the selection state, and calling the telephone number (see col. 4, lines 24-30).

6. **Claims 13, 19, 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salm et al. U.S. Patent 5,991,396 in view of Cushman et al. U.S. Patent 6,125,287, further in view of Lee et al. U.S. Patent 4,475,013, and further in view of Landry et al. U.S. Patent 5,754,602.

Regarding **claim 13**, Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. teaches the telephone of Claim 7. However, Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination does not explicitly disclose the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time.

In the same field of endeavor, Landry et al. teaches a telephone wherein the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time (see col. 3, lines 30-39) in order to minimize the number of keys on the telephone while increasing the number of telephone numbers which can be accessed using the repertory keys (see col. 2, lines 47-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination a telephone, wherein the call operation is a repeated

Art Unit: 2644

press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time as taught by Landry et al. (see col. 3, lines 30-39), since such combination would have minimized the number of keys on the telephone while increasing the number of telephone numbers which can be accessed using the repertory keys as suggested by Landry et al. in column 2, lines 47-50.

Regarding **claim 19**, Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. teaches the telephone of Claim 18. Salm et al. further teaches the telephone, comprising a calling means (41) for reading from the storage unit (55), when a call operation is received from the operating means (30), a telephone number corresponding to a name on the display unit (31) currently in the selection state, and calling the telephone number (see col. 4, lines 24-30).

However, Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination does not explicitly disclose the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time.

In the same field of endeavor, Landry et al. teaches a telephone wherein the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time (see col. 3, lines 30-39) in order to minimize the number of keys on the telephone while increasing the number of telephone numbers which can be



Art Unit: 2644

accessed using the repertory keys (see col. 2, lines 47-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination a telephone, wherein the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time as taught by Landry et al. (see col. 3, lines 30-39), since such combination would have minimized the number of keys on the telephone while increasing the number of telephone numbers which can be accessed using the repertory keys as suggested by Landry et al. in column 2, lines 47-50.

Regarding **claim 21**, Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. teaches the telephone of Claim 20. However, Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination does not explicitly disclose the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time.

In the same field of endeavor, Landry et al. teaches a telephone wherein the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time (see col. 3, lines 30-39) in order to minimize the number of keys on the telephone while increasing the number of telephone numbers which can be accessed using the repertory keys (see col. 2, lines 47-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. , Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination a telephone, wherein the call operation is a repeated press, for a predetermined number of times within a predetermined period, of the same numeric key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time as taught by Landry et al. (see col. 3, lines 30-39), since such combination would have minimized the number of keys on the telephone while increasing the number of telephone numbers which can be accessed using the repertory keys as suggested by Landry et al. in column 2, lines 47-50.

7. **Claims 10, 17, and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salm et al. U.S. Patent 5,991,396 in view of Cushman et al. U.S. Patent 6,125,287, further in view of Lee et al. U.S. Patent 4,475,013, and further in view of Helin et al. U.S. Patent 6,055,439.

Regarding **claim 10**, Cushman et al. further teaches the telephone of Claim 7, wherein:

the operating unit has up and down keys (see col. 3, lines 27-33);

the selection changing operation is a press of one of the up and down keys (see col. 3, lines 27-33); and

the display means places in the selection state (see col. 3, lines 27-33):

(1) a name displayed following a name currently in the selection state, when the down key is pressed (see col. 3, lines 27-33); and

(2) a name displayed preceding a name currently in the selection state, when the up key is pressed (see col. 3, lines 27-33).

However, Cushman et al. does not explicitly disclose the up and down keys are pressed for less than the predetermined time.

In the same field of endeavor, Helin et al. teaches a selection, in which the up and down keys are pressed for less than the predetermined time (see col. 3, lines 25-34) so that versatile user interface functions can be preserved while simplifying the telephone by reducing the number of keys (see col. 2, lines 7-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. in view Cushman et al. reference a selection, in which the up and down keys are pressed for less than the predetermined time, as taught by Helin et al. (see col. 3, lines 25-34), since such combination would have preserved user interface functions while simplifying the telephone by reducing the number of keys as suggested by Helin et al. in column 2, lines 7-9.

Regarding **claim 17**, Salm et al. and Cushman et al. further teaches telephone of Claim 14, wherein:

the operating unit has up and down keys (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33);

the display updating operation is a press of one of the up and down keys for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43); and

the display updating operation is a press of one of the up and down keys (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33) for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43);

the selection changing operation is a press of one of the up and down keys (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43);

the display means:

(1) updates the display by:

(a) displaying names from the name list that follow the currently displayed names (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33), when the down key is pressed for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43); and

(b) displaying names from the name list that precede the currently displayed names (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33), when the up key is pressed for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43), and

(2) places in the selection state:

(A) a name displayed following a name currently in the selection state, when the down key is pressed (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33); and

(B) a name displayed preceding a name currently in the selection state, when the up key is pressed (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33).

However, Salm et al. and Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination does not explicitly disclose the up and down keys are pressed for less than the predetermined time.

In the same field of endeavor, Helin et al. teaches a selection, in which the up and down keys are pressed for less than the predetermined time (see col. 3, lines 25-34) so that versatile user interface functions can be preserved while simplifying the telephone by reducing the number of keys (see col. 2, lines 7-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included within the Salm et al. in view Cushman et al. and Lee et al. in combination a selection, in which the up and down keys are pressed for less than the predetermined time, as taught by Helin et al. (see col. 3, lines 25-34), since such combination would have preserved user interface functions while simplifying the telephone by reducing the number of keys as suggested by Helin et al. in column 2, lines 7-9.

Regarding **claim 18**, Salm et al. Cushman et al. and Helin et al. further teaches telephone of Claim 14, wherein:

the display updating operation is a second press of a numeric key (see Cushman, col. 3, lines 27-33) for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43); and

the selection changing operation is a press (see col. 3, lines 40-55) for less than the predetermined time (see Helin, col. 3, lines 25-34) of the same numeric

Art Unit: 2644

key that was previously pressed for at least the predetermined time (see Salm, col. 3, lines 32-43).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

| Inventor | Publication | Number    | Disclosure   |
|----------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Hiraiwa  | US Patent   | 5,930,352 | A communication terminal apparatus.  |
| Murata   | US Patent   | 5,509,067 | A method and apparatus for speed dialing via one-touch and two-touch operation.              |
| Roeder   | US Patent   | 5,491,745 | A method and apparatus for a dual mode keypad permitting one-touch telephone number dialing. |

9. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

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Art Unit: 2644

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Forester W. Isen can be reached on (703) 305-4386. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)

Application/Control Number: 09/530,970

Page 23

Art Unit: 2644

872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Customer Service Office at telephone number (703) 306-0377.

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October 21, 2002

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